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A  
C O M M E N T

On a late Extraordinary

L E T T E R

F R O M   T H E

E. of C-- to the D. of B--

L A T E L Y

Handed about in *London* ;

I N   W H I C H

An UNION between the two KING-  
DOMS is impartially CONSIDERED.

By a N O B L E M A N .

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*Alterius sic*  
*Altera poscit opem.*

HOR.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED in the YEAR M. DCC. LX.

ACYH. 1760. No 2

# COMMENT, &c.

**T**HE farce of Mock Patriotism having so long amused the public of all free nations in general, and particularly that of *Ireland*, (if in a strict sense it can be reckoned such) that it is justly fallen into disrepute; being only the political and interested pretending of a few, to ensnare the many by false lures, and a deceitful tinkling of words, that they may become the willing drudges, and implicit dupes, of their particular and sinister machinations.

Among those who have sallied adventurers in the cause of true national interest among the *Irish*, the first on the list is *Molyneaux*, who wrote the case of *Ireland*; among the living is the (O Shame!) unmitred Doctor *Madan*. Hear this Y——, great Broker of Hesperonesian *Episcopacy*, eke *Peerage*, and tremble; the tremendous day of reckoning is not now far off.—

To those who may wonder why we mention not *Swift*, the reply is obvious, because we look upon him as the chieftain of the accidental, and false patriots; to wit, men whose exertions in behalf of the public weal arises not so much from a native and

inherent affection for their country, as from resentment, the offspring of their ambitious views being thwarted else-where.

Thus people defeated of all hopes to get the influencing of ministerial power into their hands, retire indignant, and become boisterous leaders in remote provinces.

Had *Swift* been preferred in *England* according to his wishes, who would have ever heard of the *Drapier* and his anti-ministerial atchievement?—To say nothing of latter mock attempts at *Patriotism*, so justly contemptible, in that kingdom, we shall confine ourselves at present to Comments on a late Extraordinary Letter, which makes fools stare, and all thinking men shrug their shoulders.

## A Copy of a Letter from the E--l of *Cl---de* to the D--- of *B----*.

*Dublin*, printed in the Year 1760.

*Camp at Winchester,*  
*August 1, 1760.*

MY LORD,

( I. )

WHEN a man can once so far divest himself of principle of *honour* and *honesty*, as to treat another injuriously, I can easily conceive he must be dead to every call of *honour*, and incapable of acting with *spirit*. This I have with concern, lived to see verified in the person of your G—e: I say concern, because however ill you may deserve it of me, I own I feel a part of the *disgrace* that you bring on nobility.

( II. )



## ( II. )

It is not now necessary to recapitulate the treatment I received from you last winter, nor shall I enquire whether it proceeded from caprice, or *pecuniary disappointments*; but the result was, my then declared resentment of it, with an assurance of my convincing you the first opportunity that offered, that no man dare use me ill with impunity.

## ( III. )

As soon as your return home permitted, I went to town in hopes of seeing you; but either accident or design prevented it. I then wrote to you, desiring an interview; to which letter I received no answer. On your coming into this country, I sent an officer of the Earl of *Effingham's* regiment to you with a *message*, acquainting you, that I should be the Tuesday following at *Winchester*, and desired the favour of seeing you: but how great was my surprize and confusion to receive an absolute refusal of meeting me in the *manner* I proposed, but that you were to dine with other company at your son's tent; and if I would come there at half an hour after one o'clock in the afternoon, that you should be glad to see me. I did not, indeed, think it consistent with my reputation to expose myself to a certain and shameful arrest.

## ( IV. )

I was punctual to my time and place, (and you shall ever find me so) of which you were no stranger. When I found I could not tempt you to the town, I went into the camp, and publicly appeared, and spent almost the whole day and night with the thirty-fourth regiment.

## ( V. )

I have for some weeks past deferred a journey I must take into Ireland, in hopes, that either recol-  
lection

lection or friends, might stimulate you to a proper conduct : but as all my endeavours have been ineffectual, I find myself reduced to this method of setting the affair in a proper light.—Good God ! that a man who has thought himself qualified for almost every high office under his Majesty ; who has *forced* himself into the list of Lieutenant Generals, should still want spirit to meet me face to face !

## ( VI. )

But, my Lord, a man, who coolly and unprovoked, would ruin a whole nation, must be lost to all sense of *honour* or *justice*. Your iniquitous schemes against the liberty of my poor injured country, sit heavier on my mind than my personal wrongs : these, my Lord, I might have gained upon myself to have despised, when I considered the author of them. But your intended prostitution of favours, tho' they might, by accident, be sometimes bestowed on the Deserving ; your diabolical attempts of an UNION ; your many acts of oppression in that poor country ; are events that *death*, only can make me *forget* or *forgive* : and believe me, my Lord, however sagacious you may think yourself, there are still many honest, *incorruptible* men left, who, in defence of their country, will *watch* and *oppose* any attempts of yours, or your successors, against it : and yet, I can hardly persuade myself that you are the first cause of all the calamities that have lately attended that kingdom ; and that they are rather the machinations of the *wretch* you unfortunately for yourself, have placed your confidence in. Happy, my Lord, had it been for you and that country, if the halter had done its office :—an operation I may see performed. Indeed, your *Jack-All* is so totally lost to every impulse of sentiment, that it is almost a reflection on an *honest* man to know him : be that as it will, he may depend upon it, that if ever chance throws him in my way, he will find,

find, the *gallows* was easier avoided than *fractured bones*.

## ( VII. )

I have now so amply explained my thoughts to you, that I shall leave you to digest them: all that I shall therefore add, is, that in justification of my own character, I shall make this Letter public.

*I am, my Lord, yours,*

CL-NR-C-RDE, &c. &c.

In the subsequent Comments on the preceding Letter, we shall be careful to act with all manner of caution, candour, and circumspection, without inclining (but as far as truth shall direct, and the strictest scrutiny authenticate) to the side of either the *English D—*, or *Irish E—*, both being personages descended from very antient and illustrious families.

We premise at setting out, that we think the stile of the Letter on the whole to be (although spirited) fraught with too much heat and acrimony; which must appear to every reader—We shall proceed paragraph by paragraph, as we have numbered them.

The First, contains a severe, heavy, and cruel charge against his G—e; which we must look upon as the bare assertion of anger; inasmuch as no ground-work to found it upon is produced. Passionate declamation, not seconded by any proof, may make an ignorant populace, and those who, from a perverseness of human nature, love to hear their betters abused, to gape; but can never flash the least ray of conviction upon uninterested and  
calm

calm bye-standers ; such as we profess ourselves to be.

In regard to the second paragraph, we humbly dissent from the noble letter-writer, and think it was necessary in order to give a proper force (or that which he desired it should have) to his letter, to recapitulate the treatment which he had received from his G—e last winter ; from which exposition the public would be the better enabled to judge whether his G—e's mal-treatment had proceeded from *caprice* or *pecuniary disappointments* ; and whether his G—e's proceeding was of a nature to be let to pass with impunity.

The purport of the third paragraph is, that by *message* we are to understand a covered *challenge*.—But here recurs the original objection, to wit, the nature of this enormous, but concealed affront.

Because by a knowledge thereof we should be qualified to determine whether it were of so malignant a complexion, as that the illustrious transgressor could not, consistent with manhood, courage, military honour, and his own dignity, decline giving the required satisfaction.

If otherwise, his G—e was in the right to decline a meeting upon a charge left in the dark. In all impleaded affronts two things are to be nicely canvassed and minutely considered ; to wit,—whether the affront be more in the imagination of the self-supposed affronted ; or that it grossly stare upon all hearers from the very forehead of the deed.

In the former case, every man of prudent courage is disculpated ; in the latter, innate bravery (such as through ages hath been inherent in the family of the R—s) will suggest to every person  
how

how to proceed in conformity with the nice and stimulating principles of honour.

But in either sense, we do not think an arrest (supposing the very certainty of it) would be *shameful* to the *E—I*; because if his supposed affront were a misconceived one, the arrest would prevent the effusion of noble blood on either side; but if it were one in the gross meaning of the word, the shame of an arrest would most certainly recoil upon him who had been base enough to give an affront, and proved himself dastard enough (instead of giving the satisfaction due not only from nobleman to nobleman, but from gentleman to gentleman) to make use of a finesse to deprive the affronted of the liberty to act, according as a proper feeling should direct.—But no such thing as an arrest having happened, it is merely begging the question; therefore that charge remains in the chapter of doubt, and nothing can be thence concluded.

All that can be remarked on the fourth paragraph is, that the dissatisfaction in question, might by the time alluded to, have transpired, and been spread throughout the camp; that therefore the public appearance of the Offended there, must have spread an alarm, which in all probability would have frustrated all hopes of any decisive operation.

Although in the fifth paragraph be inserted, “ I find myself reduced to this method of setting the affair in a proper light;” yet we are not let to see any farther into it there, than at the commencement of the Letter. This assertion appears to spring from a brain deeply stricken with the cause of its own forenens, and that consequently thinks every other person’s ought to be so too.

The remainder of the paragraph is as unguarded, as what precedes is vague and incoherent. It

is not a man's thinking himself qualified for every place, that can obtain it ; it must flow from him that is vested with the supreme power of conferring such dignities : wherefore all indiscreet reflections on that head glance indirectly at the very fountain of honour. To have *forced* one's-self into the list of lieutenant-generals, conveys rather an idea of resolution, than an implied censure of cowardice.— To have *wriggled* himself by mean artifices into the list of lieutenant-generals, would have been a more stinging impeachment.

As for the charge of wanting spirit to meet him face to face, several reasons might have been assigned ; and among others, physicians might alledge, that on account of the *canine rage* that was so contagiously prevalent throughout *England* last summer, it was a leading regimen prescribed to all prudent persons, and enjoying the sober use of their senses, by all means to avoid having a private interview with men irascibly inclined, and labouring under a violent irritability of fibres. Besides, the high and united characters of prince, privy-counsellor, and vice-roy, are not obliged, in a *Don Quixote* strain, to run a skirmishing upon every idle occurrence, to attain the frantic character of a fighting man : which, however esteemed in the West, is disreputable, and looked upon with contempt in England ; whose less passionate inhabitants chuse to reserve their courage for shedding an enemy's, and not their fellow-subject's, blood, idly and wantonly.

The sixth being the paragraph in the letter fraught with the most importance, we shall be the more explicit, diffuse, and circumstantial thereupon ; as we can, not only pertinently, but with the greatest propriety, introduce some observations highly interesting ; nay, of the last consequence to the industrious

dustrious and sensible part of the people of *Ireland*; who may love to see with their own eyes, hear with their own ears, and chuse not to let their understanding be stunned, or run away with by the noisy bell-weatheres of this or that party, or faction.

The paragraph begins with a wildly-starting transition in the Pindaric strain, from the E—l's *self*, to unexpected lamentations on the nation's misery; he, a new and *Irish* Jeremiah, bewailing the deplorable situation of the isle of *Saints*; which no man, as the noble impleader asserts. would have attempted, but one “*lost to all sense of honour or justice.*”

“The iniquitous schemes against the liberty of his poor injured country,” which he says, “fit heavier on his mind than his personal wrongs,” he should have related; otherwise how is it possible for the public, before whose tribunal he complains, to be able to judge thereof, and pronounce in consequence, adequately and impartially, as to the merits of the cause.

The E—l with equal inaccuracy, omits to give us any information of what were the iniquitous schemes hatching against his country, as well as of what had been his own particular mal-treatment on the part of his G—e.

He bounds from a charge of the intended prostitution of favours, to his having “by accident” sometimes bestowed them on the deserving.” For an illustrating-instance of this concession, we believe that among the foremost may be quoted the learned and ingenious Doctor *Fr—s A-d—s* now provost of the university of Dublin.

He needs but to be known to be esteemed and valued, as he now is, by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and which hath been experienced by several in the first rank of our English nobility. With a clear head he enjoys a sincere heart;—the good-natured and inviting benevolence of his disposition is to be equalled only by his humane and tender feeling for others. No greater satisfaction can be procured for him, than an opportunity of serving the worthy, and rescuing merit from obscurity.

But stop—this is no place for panegyric; besides, a faint sketch of that gentleman's various good qualities, would challenge more room than can be afforded in this Commenting Disquisition of the Noble E—'s Letter. We shall therefore confine ourselves to this single observation, that in the promotion of so deserving a subject as Doctor *A-dr—s*, his G—e of *B—*, so far from injuring, has paid a high compliment to Ireland, in thus raising one of her most worthy sons to preside over her chief seminary for the education of youth.—

Now follows the most grievous impeachment against his G—e, to wit, "*Your diabolical attempts of an UNION.*" As this topic hath been debated a thousand and a thousand times over by many warm advocates, on both sides of the question, we shall throw out our thoughts thereon in as concise a manner as possible, previously supposing, that any such thing had been in agitation; which is to be doubted, as the first steps thereto ought necessarily to be made in *England*: none such (it is notorious to all) have as yet been taken.

It must however appear strangely ridiculous to the bulk of us Englishmen, who thro' idle and con-  
to



temptible prejudices of education, think not always the most favourably of our brethren in the *West*, to find the Irish so alarmed; nay, seemingly scared out of their wits at the very mention of an *Union*; as if, forsooth, to be put on the same footing with *Englishmen*, were to prove dishonourable to them.

Such odd and groundless apprehensions must take rise, either from a perhaps too high and exalted an opinion the *Irish* may have conceived of themselves; or from our being in a very low and degraded state indeed.

A proper attention to the subsequent reasoning would make most of the Irish change their opinion about an *Union*, granting it attainable from *England*.

Who are the chief exclaimers against an *Union* in that kingdom?—The estated and the parliamentary men of *Ireland*; the former, that they may not be liable to a land-tax, no matter how much trade and industry be oppressed and suffer in consequence.

The latter oppose it with all their might, on account, if an *Union* should take place, of the great number that must be excluded from all hopes of ever obtaining a seat in parliament, and being consequently debarred the enjoyment of a protection, screening them from the legal demands of their injured creditors.

For the base end of defrauding, to be a member of the Irish House of Commons, is more desirable, and of a higher purchase, than one in the English, whose late-duration has been stretched out to septennial only; whereas a seat in the *Irish* House of Commons (no cause for exclusion intervening,) is enjoyed during the life of the sovereign, or that of the person elected.

The

The tyrannous and racking disposition of the generality of *Irish* landlords over their tenants, for which they are so justly stigmatized and abhorred by an oppressed and suffering people, whose hereditary dispositions induce them to squeeze their yeomanry so far, that the sums extorted for lands and houses, resemble more the violence of contributions raised by an armed enemy, than a just tribute received by the fostering and paternal hand of a landlord, from tenants for whom he has bowels of affection, rejoices in their welfare, and looks upon as partly Members of his family.

But such human weaknesses are entirely unknown, and derided as womanish feelings, by that oppressive crew of poultry tyrants, known in *Ireland* by the odious denomination of *Rack-Rent* landlords, who are highly grieved at a tenant's daring to shew a chearful countenance, or having any air of opulence about his house and family: while on the other hand, no misery of tenants, however in the extreme, can affect their Stoic hearts, so that they can grasp the last shilling of the distressed.

Yet such men as these described are the first to take an alarm at the least mention of an *Union*; to affright and set a madding their connections, dependants, and all poor people under them, with violent outcries that the nation is going to be enslaved, that liberty and religion are to be overturned.

The multitude, affected by these words, for which they had been taught to have such a veneration from their infancy, catch the contagion of false patriotism, let themselves be halloo'd on, without being informed, or enquiring why or wherefore; although what little real cause they have to interest

rest themselves in such affairs, obviously appears from the above given picture of their too frequently wretched and most deplorable situation: by far surpassing that of people in the same rank of life to be found in any other kingdom of *Europe*.

It must, however, be owned (as we have been lately informed) that the the deceased worthy father of the present Mr. *Connolly*, married to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond's* sister, was one of the first who gave an example of that humanity with which the landlords in *England* are wont to treat their tenants.

He, finding several of them in large arrears, enquired the cause: — The general answer was, that the lands being lett to them at too high a rate, it was impossible for all their unabated industry to pay it, and support their poor families, though in a very mean manner.

Upon such disagreeable information, he applied to intelligent persons in the neighbouring parts of the country, to walk with him at unobserved hours through the farms of those who were in arrears; and upon being assured that the lands had been leased at too high a rate, he gave a discharge from all demands to each insolvent debtor. Nor would he after lett any land at higher terms than he was well convinced it could bear, in order to pay him his rent, and that the lessees might at the same time live comfortably, and reap some fruit from the sweat of their brows.

Several of the nobility and gentry have since, and do daily, copy so noble and worthy an example, with a truly patriotic emulation, which (it is to be hoped) will diffuse itself through all parts of that kingdom; as it would turn out of infinitely  
more

more essential service to the people, than idle bickerings in an *unconsequential Parliament*; or foolish, ridiculous, and unavailing attempts of opposition against the mother country.

Left any persons should take umbrage, be offended at, or accuse us of a partial impropriety in using (as they may perhaps call them) the invidious terms of *unconsequential Parliament*, relative to *Ireland*; some of whose zealous senators have appeared of late so uppish and clamorous in defence of their constitutional freedom: we think it incumbent on us to explain and elucidate our meaning.

That *Parliament* is certainly *unconsequential*, whose acts cannot be of any the least force, till they have first obtained the precarious approbation of the At——y G——l of *England*. So, notwithstanding whatever contests, party-exertion, and factious strife may be excited in *Ireland*; the populace of the several contending parties knocking each other down: yet can this (to them) foreign man of the law, give a quietus to all such frantic bustling, by submitting the act or acts productive of such heat and animosity, to the stilling and peaceable compression of his posteriors. Any parliament so circumstanced may then truly be called *unconsequential*, and merely nominal.

Therefore, 1st, whatever consequence the *Irish* senators may affect; and 2dly, however important they may appear in their own eyes, the above fact, too stubborn to be denied or refuted, proves the nothingness of the former; and their insignificance, as part of the *British* Empire, will appear by the following *Anecdote*:

Some years past one of the hastily sprung-up, and hot-bed patriots of *Ireland*, being agitated  
with

with violent throes for the oppression, sufferings, &c. of his poor bleeding country, (as the trite and hackneyed phrase in that kingdom is) declared publickly against abiding any longer in a realm where such corruption was prevalent; and in order to have it purified and regenerated to virtue, he hied away as fast as he could to *London*.

He there waited brimful of national concern on a certain great personage who had formerly been intrusted with the vicegerency of that kingdom: having asked and calmly heard the petitioner, he replied: " Pray Sir, have you any business or profession to be employed about?" The staring out-of-breath patriot answered in the affirmative.—

The sensible nobleman, with a good-natured smile observed to him: " That the eruptive and interested nationality of a few ambitious men in *Ireland* was a mere farce, and quite seen through in *England*; that he advised him to return to his business, and mind it, as the best and fittest patriotism he could be guilty of; for that however big the Parliamentarians of *Ireland* might appear to each other, and their dependants, no-body in *England* ever thought of, or troubled their heads about them, excepting the L—d L———t for the time being; the S——t—y for the affairs of that provincial kingdom; and the landlord of the post-house at *Chester*."

The western patriot stood for some time aghast at the strange things he had heard, but soon recovering the use of his staggered senses and being entirely dismounted from all his misconceived high notions of *Hibernian* power and glory, he gratefully thanked his instructor, took his advice and returned to his business.

The cessation of an ineffectual parliament can be no way detrimental to *Ireland*; but on the contrary, supposing an *Union* granted.—Then but a stipulated number from *Ireland* could be admitted into the English House.

The election of *Irish* members, by reason of the ownness, must then light on men of very considerable property in that kingdom; thereby less liable to be warped by venal and mercenary motives here.—A number of such men by their own exertion, and interest made here, could render infinitely more service, in promoting the welfare of their country, than the now circumscribed parliament held in *Dublin* can pretend to effectuate.

The two great objections are: 1. If an *Union* were to take place, most of the land propertied people of *Ireland* would repair to and reside in *England*. The ready answer to that is—has it not been long their practice so to do without an *Union*? —The advantages of a free trade would soon over-pay to the kingdom any increase of remittances to absentees.

The other objection; is that *Dublin*, the capital city of *Ireland*, and said to be the finest second city any power in *Europe* can boast of, must go to ruin, one of the chief sources of its wealth hitherto arising from the Viceroy's residing, and the Parliament's meeting there; which draw to it such a concourse of nobility, &c.

The private interest of any one city or province ought never to preponderate over the general welfare of a kingdom.—Besides, some means might be devised to prevent the decay of *Dublin*; as a kind of national assembly from among the nobles and gentry

gentry to meet in *Dublin*, to transmit instructions, &c. to the nation's representatives in the *English* Parliament.

*Dublin* may likewise in time become the occasional residence of some of the younger branches of the Royal Family, delegated as chief in power, under a title different from that of Lord-Lieutenant. These are only far distant hints humbly submitted to the improvement of the more ingenious, and who can penetrate farther into the events of futurity, than we dare presume.

But in proportion as *Dublin* should decay, how would *Corke* rise and flourish? which even now is reported to pay more to the King's revenue, than all the kingdom of *Scotland*, or as the natives are fonder of calling it, *North-Britain*.

The reply to this insinuation will be: " No doubt *Corke*, in a short process of time, would from its very happy situation become one of the most commercial, and consequently one of the most wealthy cities in *Europe*, were *England* to grant a fair and unrestrained *Union* to *Ireland*. But that cannot be expected, as she must be too great a sufferer herself, by such an act of condescension to her younger sister.

Would it not be all one for the coffers of *England*, whether the money they contain, had been collected in *Corke* and other ports along the Western and Southern coasts of *Ireland*, or from *Liverpool*, *Yarmouth*, &c.

What an advantageous king's yard for the ships of war might be made on the Western coast of *Ireland*, from which they might go out readily; and be ever before-hand with any *French* fleet,

fleet, or other assailing us in the Atlantic Ocean, or intended against *North America*, &c.

The younger sons of the several great trading houses in *England* might be established in *Ireland*, and carry on business there in partnership with their friends at home.—The manufacturing of coarse cloths, which the *French* have defeated us in, would be soon recovered by the *Irish*.

These hints are sufficient to evince, that an *Union* between the two kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* would become greatly beneficial to the latter, without injuring so much the former, as is too generally imagined; when we consider that almost as fast as the money could be got there: it would be sent over, and expended here.

So much in defence of his G—e, if he had an *Union* in view. We now suppose that by the many “acts of oppression in that poor country,” for which he is accused; is meant, his discountenancing the private banks there; the total destruction of which, and the erecting a national one in their stead, would be the most effectual service that could be rendered to that kingdom; inasmuch as it would secure the monied property of the people, now rendered but too fluctuating and uncertain by the frequent failure of private banks, as has been felt so grievously there of late.—Let it be remembered that Dean *Swift*, foreseeing what mischief private bankers should cause, declared for one of them being hanged from time to time, to serve as a memento for others.

I hope what his Lordship asserts will always be true for the sake of *Ireland*, “that *there* are still “many honest and incorruptible men;” because  
we



we are sure all such will never be against a fair *Union*, if it can be obtained; nor against the suppression of private banks, for the getting a national one, where the people may safely lodge their money at 5 *per Cent.* (or at least 4) which would be a great advantage to the public there.

Here the D—e is let go in order to take up “the Wretch, &c.” See paragraph. It requires no great conjuration to guess, that this most amiable picture was meant for a delineation of Mr. R——. We are also left in the dark in regard to his capital offence, as we had been to those of his Master.—*Gallows* and *fractured bones* convey very ignoble and executionary images——.

We cannot find, agreeable to the conclusion, how his Lordship can have justified his character, by making a letter public, which is not at all declaratory of the ill treatment he charges and accuses himself to have received.—Therefore the Public must remain absolutely indifferent about a matter, of which it has received neither a satisfactory, nor even an indirect information.

In regard to the *fracturing* of bones, no fear—That implies the athletic exercises of either *bruising*, or *cudgel-playing*; at both which games it is generally imagined Mr. R——y is a greater adept than his Lordship, he being a tried man in those more ancient methods of self-defence; than are the modern innovations of sword and pistol: from neither of which, however, there is reason to assert he would shew himself averse, or, as the vulgar phrase terms it, shy.

Were, through the prevailing force of the E—l, Mr. R——y's bones to be fractured, such an accident might furnish to the votaries of chance (ever  
on

on the watch to make the most of any occurrence) a new topic for betting. As for example, that his arm would be cured before his thigh, and so on.

He himself need not be idle in the mean time, and on to trying an occasion ; but on the contrary, instruct those, whom he should chuse to go in partnership with, how to first start, and after hedge off the betts.

This would be fulfilling that excellent remark of a great modern philosopher, who says : “ The prudent man takes care to draw from every accident of life, however detrimental a complexion it may wear, as much advantage as possible.”

But as from the insinuation of Mr. R—’s having escaped the gallows, there may remain impress’d on the minds of many people, quite unacquainted with the late transactions in *Ireland*, a no way favourable opinion of his uprightness, integrity, and moral character in general——Be it known, that Mr. R—y had been, while Secretary in a neighbouring kingdom, never once impleaded before a legal court there, for any crime or misdemeanour whatsoever ; and that the *extraordinary gallows* on which the thread of his life, as was wickedly intended, should receive its final twist, was the instrument of mere popular phrenzy ; which had been excited to an outrageous degree, by some bankrupts in patriotism ; and in certain ambitious, as well as pecuniary views.

These restless men gave too great an indulgence to that rancorous malice which they had entertained against the viceroy’s Secretary ; by whose means they imagined they had been defeated from the possession of those very lucrative places, they  
had

had flattered themselves with the hopes of attaining.

But on finding their sanguine wishes frustrated, they determined, at all events, to wreak their vengeance on the person they supposed the occasion. To make their wicked desire be the more effectually carried into execution, they dispatched their emissaries to every quarter of the capital, in order to disperse all manner of groundless and sinister reports to poison the minds of the people against the Secretary; as for example: "That through the suggestion of the devil, he was hatching some bills to be laid before their parliament, which, were they to take place, their poor country's ruin should be in evitable."

This incendiary doctrine of the disappointed pseudo-patriots, rose to so atrocious a degree, as to encourage the leaders of the rabble (ever fond of mischief) to cry aloud in the streets: "Our situation is deplorable; we are a people devoted to ruin by the scheming of a Machiavel Secretary: whose life it is better should be taken away by the hands of the people, than that they should be reduced to misery, to satiate his rapacious avarice."

In order to accomplish their mad resolution, a gallows was prepared, and carried in a triumphant manner at the head of many thousands of the paltry mob-patriots, zealous in proportion to their poverty; they declaring all the way, that they would take away R—'s life in the most infamous manner, and assign but one of their country to bear him company, in remembrance of the antient hospitality of that kingdom.

But neither the principally, nor accessarily designed for so unexpected and popular an exaltation,

tation, being over-pleased with the advancing compliment; by the advice of their friends, they eloped through back and private ways, from the rage of this mob-patriot inquisition: which being disappointed of their prey, violently forced into the senate-house, and possessed themselves thereof, having turned out a few members. They continued to commit several indecencies, and outrages, till a party of the King's troops approaching, put an end to their national vagaries, and made them think of retreating to their respective homes.

From this true, and succinct account, it obviously appears, that no stain can, ought, or does remain on Mr. R——'s character, consequent to the irregular and rebellious proceedings of an instigated and madding populace; whose turbulent spirit, remarkable for a number of years, will very likely take fire, and be excited to new ferments, by the letter we have commented on; of which printed copies had been distributed throughout that perplexed and harassed kingdom; and several sent hither inclosed in post letters.

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Nov. 11. 1760.

F I N I S.







